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Geological Report on Arenac County. By W. M. GREGORY. Michigan Geol. and Biol. Surv. Publ. 11, Geol. Series 8. 1911. Pp. 148, pls. 6, figs. 18, map 1.

The county is underlain by Mississippian and Pennsylvanian formations which dip slightly to the south. The economic resources are very slight. Limestone, gypsum, and clay are of local usefulness.

T. T. Q.

Annotated Bibliography of Iowa Geology and Mining. By CHARLES KEYES. Iowa Geol. Surv., Vol. XXII. 1913. Pp. 908.

Most of the first 150 pages of the bibliography are given to historical material. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically under the names of authors and subjects.

T. T. Q.

Prince George's County. By WILLIAM BULLOCK CLARK. Maryland Geol. Surv. 1911. Pp. 251, pls. 13, figs. 3. Accompanied by *Prince George's County Atlas*, 2 maps.

The sixth of a series of reports dealing with the physical features of the several counties of Maryland. A full discussion of the stratigraphic geology of the county accompanies a description of the physiography, mineral resources, soils, forests, climate, and hydrography.

The geologic formations represented in the county range from Archean to very recent. After the Archean, no formations are represented below the Potomac group of the Comanchean. Later formations represent the Cretaceous, the Eocene (Pamunkey), the Miocene (Chesapeake), and later periods.

T. T. Q.

The Manhattan Schist of Southeastern New York State and Its Associated Igneous Rocks. By CHARLES REINHARD FETKE. A dissertation (Columbia). Annals N.Y. Acad. Sci., XXIII, April 30, 1914, pp. 193-260, Plates VIII-XV.

The erosion of northeast-southwest trending anticlines and synclines has exposed the Manhattan schist in a series of roughly parallel belts south of the Highlands of the Hudson and east of the Hudson River. The Manhattan is a quartz-mica-feldspar schist and the young-

est bedrock formation of the region. It is believed to be a greatly metamorphosed series of "argillaceous and sandy shales, argillaceous sandstones, and arkoses which represent a thickness of several thousand feet." The associated igneous rocks are, in the order of decreasing age, basic sheets and flows, granitic intrusives (batholiths with radiating dikes of granite and pegmatite), basic intrusives, and granite and pegmatite intrusives, a basic dike. The Manhattan schist apparently overlies the Inwood limestone conformably. The Inwood-Manhattan series is thought by Merrill, Dana, Mather, and others to be equivalent to the Cambro-Ordovician Poughquag-Wappinger-Hudson River series; it is believed by Berkey to be pre-Cambrian.

V. O. T.

The Constitution of the Natural Silicates. By F. W. CLARKE.
U.S. Geol. Surv. Bull. No. 588. Pp. 128.

In the opening chapter the author outlines some of the bases upon which structural formulae may lie, but in the remainder of the bulletin the structures are worked out by simply matching valences in such a way as to agree with the empirical formulae. Until our methods of synthesis are better worked out, and the decomposition of silicates is better understood, it is difficult to justify the speculative structures advanced, as they do not rest on a foundation of experimental study, but rather on the more mathematical concept of valence and chemical combination.

A. D. B.

Our Mineral Reserves. By G. O. SMITH. U.S. Geol. Surv. Bull.
No. 599. Pp. 48.

In response to a demand for information as to sources of various mineral products the director of the Geological Survey has prepared this bulletin, which deals with the general situation, and briefly summarizes the condition of the industries producing some twenty-odd products.

A. D. B.

The Darwin Silver-Lead Mining District, California. By ADOLPH
KNOPE. U.S. Geol. Surv. Bull. No. 580-A, pp. 1-18. Figs. 3.

Some of the ore bodies in this region are of contact metamorphic origin, and some are transitional; but most are fissure veins. For the most part, the ore bodies are found in the "lime-silicate" rocks which are metamorphosed sedimentary rocks. The deposits are of interest in that they show the transition between contact metamorphic deposits and fissure veins.

A. D. B.